

actors in the tragedy was no other than Henry Beattie himself.

**Thousands of the Mob.**  
Thousands of people flocked to the scene of the murder on the Midlothian road yesterday. People searched every inch of the ground in the road and surrounding fields for any scrap or souvenir. Motor cars passed and passed in front of the Loving home where the coroner's inquest was held, and the Owen house, near Forest Hill, where the body was taken. People moved at the darkened windows of the Beattie home on Porter Street, and all day a knot of idlers stood in front of the Henrico jail, discussing every phase of the case. It was the one topic of discussion everywhere in Richmond yesterday. Several ministers mentioned it in their sermons, and while expressing no view as to the guilt of the accused, many took occasion to point a moral. Men and women, young and old, were seen every where, wondering that there could be an enlightened country any creature that could do such a deed. Women read every line of it. The younger women spoke of the five-week-old infant, crying in the night, and with no language but a wailing cry. Older women looked misty and were thankful that young Beattie's mother had not lived to see him in jail under such a charge.

**Dignified Silence.**  
The Owen family maintains its position of dignified silence, allowing the course of justice to proceed unimpeded. Henry Beattie, Jr., and Thomas E. Owen, uncle of the slain woman, attended each session of the inquest, sitting silent and serious behind the Commonwealth's attorney as the evidence was presented, but taking no part.

Walking with them the five-week-old baby, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Owen, of Dover, Del., went on Saturday morning to Newport News to get away from the scene of the crime and the excitement attendant on the coroner's inquest. The grand jurors will probably take the child back with them to their Delaware home. Beattie did not see his child before they left. It is probable that Mrs. Beattie's parents will stay in Virginia, however, until after the trial. Mrs. R. V. Owen is living with her daughter at the home of her brother-in-law, Thomas E. Owen, when the tragedy occurred. Mr. Owen came on the next day from his home in Delaware.

**Looking Into His Life.**  
Detectives are continuing their close scrutiny of the past life and record of Henry Beattie. Police Captain Wright, of the Third Precinct, has the duty of another woman—once an employee of the Beattie store—who can be produced to rebut any testimony the defense may offer in regard to his character. The young man has lived all his life in South Richmond; attended local public schools and a private school in Richmond before entering his father's business.

The Beattie family came to Virginia from Michigan about 1870, and Robert Beattie, the grandfather of Henry Beattie, Jr., was soon given a political office under a reconstruction administration. He was once postmaster of South Richmond. After the death of the elder Beattie, H. C. Beattie, Sr., father of the accused, was postmaster of Manchester, and his nephew, Paul Beattie's father, was his assistant. Henry Beattie, Jr., was a member of all parties spoke of him yesterday as a high-minded man, who had served well in public office and represented his people in the Council, who had made a name for himself and made a substantial property owner and one of the leading men of South Richmond.

**Built Famous House.**  
Many years ago H. C. Beattie, Sr., built and occupied the handsome country place near Forest Hill known as "The Oaks," which he sold about ten years ago to ex-Governor Charles J. O'Ferrall, who made his home there for several years. The house, one of the handsomest in the section, is now owned by J. Preston Carson. After selling Dundee, Mr. Beattie erected his home at Cowardin Avenue and Porter Street, which is one of the largest and most handsomely fitted residences in South Richmond. H. C. Beattie, Sr., married Miss Bellott, of Norfolk, who died some years ago.

If the Commonwealth establishes its case at the trial, which is expected to begin at Chesterfield Courthouse late in August, it will show the accused man to be one of the most cold-blooded and deliberate murderers of whom there is record. That any murder could have been committed, as the Commonwealth maintains in this case, almost staggers belief.

**Alone Beyond Relief.**  
McCue killed his wife in anger. Cluverius murdered Lillian Madison with deliberate intent, but the woman was not his wife. In the Loving, Bywaters and Thaw trials men—not women—have been the victims, and the unwritten law has been pleaded to justify the killing. The Commonwealth charges young Beattie in this case with having deliberately planned the murder for days in advance. It is charged that he called up and met his cousin early in the preceding week, and asked him to purchase the gun and shells, giving Paul money for both; that he went over on the Saturday night preceding the murder, and secured the gun and cartridges; that on the night preceding the tragedy young Beattie was out until after midnight with Beulah Blinford. As to the murder proper, the detectives are still working for justification. But the Commonwealth theory is that it was a deliberate and without provocation.

**Gun Concealed There.**  
The detectives think that the gun had been left behind a stump; that the car was stopped and Beattie

## Start out straight to the Berry Sale of Fine Clothing this morning.

stepped out and got it, and without a word fired the fatal shot directly at his wife's head, the gun barrel probably not more than six inches away from her face. The detectives say they are not prepared at this time to state positively whether Mrs. Beattie was within or out of the car when shot—possibly she was standing on the running board and fell outward. Two detectives—Wiltshire and Scherer—have stated on the witness stand that the blood spot in the road could not have come from a body in the car, as Beattie has described. Having placed the car over the blood stain and gotten under it, the detectives state that the blood could not and did not come through the car; that the dust pan is not blood-stained, and that the pool of blood on the upper part of the shirt sleeve; the absence of blood stains about the match pocket and on the remaining matches, and the fact that the arm described as having been around Mrs. Beattie's body on that side home was not greatly stained, are pointed out, and some of the detectives go so far as to assert as their belief that instead of holding the body as has been described, Beattie really laid it across the two seats on the way home and sat on it as he drove back to the Owen place. Other circumstantial evidence is produced, such as the finding of the gun twenty-five feet down the railway track from the road, seeming to contradict the theory that it merely jolted from the car, and there is the evidence of the physicians as to the wound itself, and the direction, giving almost to a certainty the position of the gun and the man that fired it.

**Most Brutal Yet.**  
The blood on the coat—a great splotch in the middle of the back, with no corresponding stain on the shirt, profuse blood on the seat of the trousers, staining the lower part of the shirt beneath, with only spattered blood on the upper part of the shirt sleeve; the absence of blood stains about the match pocket and on the remaining matches, and the fact that the arm described as having been around Mrs. Beattie's body on that side home was not greatly stained, are pointed out, and some of the detectives go so far as to assert as their belief that instead of holding the body as has been described, Beattie really laid it across the two seats on the way home and sat on it as he drove back to the Owen place. Other circumstantial evidence is produced, such as the finding of the gun twenty-five feet down the railway track from the road, seeming to contradict the theory that it merely jolted from the car, and there is the evidence of the physicians as to the wound itself, and the direction, giving almost to a certainty the position of the gun and the man that fired it.

**Defenses Kept Silent.**  
On the other hand the defense is not revealing its hand. What points Attorney H. M. Smith, Jr., has gathered he has kept for the jury, but it is known that he has the names of neighbors who heard the shots and the defense expects to show that there was dissension between the cousins over the case of David Beattie. Paul's father occurred as a Henry Beattie described he feared that its purchase might be traced to him, and so attempted to shift the blame to his cousin, the husband of the murdered woman.

There are also rumors that Paul Beattie once charged Henry Beattie, or his father, with the theft of certain property claimed by him, or of "cheating him out of his rights," and the defense expects to show that there was dissension between the cousins over the case of David Beattie. Paul's father occurred as a Henry Beattie described he feared that its purchase might be traced to him, and so attempted to shift the blame to his cousin, the husband of the murdered woman.

**MURDER OF MRS. BEATTIE RECALLS CLUVERIUS CASE**  
Commonwealth Charge of Deliberate and Pre-meditated Crime Likened to Killing of Lillian Madison in Marshall Reservoir Years Ago.

The murder of Mrs. Beattie brings to the front again another crime—horrible enough, but not quite so horrible as the slaying of the Southside wife and mother.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago, on the morning of March 14, 1885, the slaying of a woman was found in the old Marshall Reservoir, beginning one of the most notable murder cases in the history of the State. Twenty-two months later Thomas Judson Cluverius, a young lawyer of King and Queen counties, was executed at the Richmond jail for the murder of his cousin, Fannie Lillian Madison, the victim of the reservoir tragedy.

At first presumed to be a suicide, the conviction that a crime had been committed grew, and following the identification of the body, a chain of evidence, all of it circumstantial, was assembled, until the case was about the neck of young Cluverius, assistant superintendent of a Sunday school, and a man who bore an unquestioned reputation for honor and

would continue their search for evidence with the same energy as they have shown in attempting to incriminate him, he would be cleared. The detectives are continuing their energy, and the end is not yet.

**Detectives Still Working.**  
A conference between Detectives Scherer, Wren and Wiltshire, all of whom have been on the case from the start, was held yesterday morning. Mr. Wendenburg was present at a time, and later said that certain details of evidence were being run down, but that they were largely cumulative in their value, and did not alter the main features of the case as it had been presented to the coroner's jury. Mr. Wendenburg was present at a time, and later said that certain details of evidence were being run down, but that they were largely cumulative in their value, and did not alter the main features of the case as it had been presented to the coroner's jury.

**The Blinford Girl.**  
Morbid interest hangs about Beulah Blinford. In the McCue case it was believed there was a woman behind the scenes, but she never reached the witness stand. The Richmond police were able promptly to put their hands on the Blinford girl, and on her record she reported that the victim of the crime was with her two weeks before the murder. He admitted that the errand was in connection with the case, but said that the further evidence gathered was not yet in shape to be made public.

**Contradicts Henry.**  
A letter from young Beattie has been put in evidence, showing as an instalment to set her up in house-keeping. Beattie had before furnished money for this purpose, which she had spent, so this time he asked for an itemized bill.

Her testimony and the letter itself, however, contradicted the statement on the witness stand. Beattie's statement to answer many questions regarding his relations with this woman, though warned that his refusal could only be to the ground that the answer would tend to incriminate him.

**The Watch Key.**  
A watch key found near the scene of the death, and which was shown, evidently to the satisfaction of the jury, to have belonged to Cluverius, was the subject of much discussion. The man in his account of the case, that it was his, or that he saw Lillian after her first journey to Bath county.

**At the end of a trial lasting from May 6 to June 4, 1885, Cluverius was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to die on November 29 of that year. He was appealed, and was settled by the Supreme Court on May 8, 1886, in an opinion written by Judge Fautourier, in which Judge L. L. Lewis concurred.**

**FLYING AT THE HEELS OF THIS STORY**  
about Paul came one more startling still—that Henry Beattie, the prisoner, had killed himself. How, when or where it started nobody knew, yet hundreds of calls came over the telephone to The Times-Dispatch last night from people who wanted to know if it was true. The paper could not kill himself in Henrico jail, he tried. Unlike his cousin, he still has nerve—enough nerve for himself and

for good behavior in his community.

**A Long Fight.**  
The legal battle which followed was long drawn out. Some of the ablest attorneys at the bar in this section of the State were employed, and no effort was spared to save Cluverius from the gallows. When the proceedings at the courts had been exhausted a final appeal was made to Governor Fitzhugh Lee, who declined to interfere, after he had gone thoroughly into every feature of the evidence relied upon by the prisoner and his friends.

**A Law Graduate.**  
Thomas Judson Cluverius was a native of King and Queen counties. His immediate family had little means, but an aunt, with considerable property, sent the young man to Richmond College, where he graduated in law in 1883. He then returned to King and Queen, and when arrested was at Centerville, where he had an office.

This same aunt was a great-aunt of Fannie Lillian Madison. The unfortunate girl was a daughter of Charles J. Madison, of King William county, near Manassas. She was educated at Brimington Academy. After she school she exchanged some letters with a well-digger named Biggs, which caused some embarrassment, although the extent of her relations with this disreputable character are not fully disclosed. Her letter to him were estranged, but the circumstances caused an estrangement between Lillian and her parents, and she went to live with her grandfather.

**Became Teacher.**  
Here she spent the summer of 1884. Cluverius visited her several times during the summer, and it was brought out that they were often together. In the autumn Lillian, who was estranged from her father, and whose grandfather could not continue to support her, went to Bath county to teach. She came to Richmond on January 6, 1885, registering at the Exchange Hotel, on Franklin Street, as Miss F. L. Merton. Cluverius was here that day, and Lillian did not occur to him on that night. She returned to Bath on January 7. It was found that while

a student at college Cluverius associated with women under the name of Merton.

Under a pretense that she had an invitation to pay a visit to Old Point, Lillian Madison left Bath for this city on March 12, 1885, arriving here early on the next morning. She went to the American Hotel, now the Lexington, at Twelfth and Main Streets, and registered as F. L. Merton. Cluverius was here, stopping at the Davis Hotel.

**Flinds Body.**  
Early the next morning the keeper of the reservoir saw that a walkway leading to the water was much trampled. This led to an investigation, and a woman's clothing was found floating on the water. The recovery of Lillian Madison's body was the result.

It was first identified positively as being that of Fannie May. Fannie May was found the next morning, to her horror, that she was dead, which she denied. Coroner William H. Taylor, who still holds that position, made some inquiries, and the identity of the body was revealed. Relatives conceded the delicate condition of the girl, and the fact that Cluverius was when it was found that he had been in Richmond at the time of the murder he was arrested, brought to Richmond, and, waiving a preliminary examination, was indicted.

**Hard to Get Jury.**  
One thousand possible jurymen were examined, but only ten qualified as jurymen. Thereupon a venire was summoned from Alexandria.

The final composition of the jury was as follows: Henry Keppeler, W. H. Parker, John P. Heath, William D. Trice, Carter N. Harrison and S. J. Davis, of Richmond; R. J. French, J. T. Davis, of Henrico; H. L. Herlock, F. A. Howland, of West Point; E. B. Berry, of C. E. French, of Henrico; J. B. Atkins, of Alexandria; Judge T. S. Atkins, of the Hastings Court, presided. S. B. Witt, then Commonwealth's Attorney, did not act. Judge William H. Crump and Beverly T. Crump, of Richmond; Henry P. Lee, then of King and Queen, and Judge A. Brown, of Middleburg, appeared for the defense. Colonel William R. Aylett, of King and Queen, and Charles V. Meredith, of Richmond, were the attorneys for the prosecution.

The State's theory was that Cluverius seduced the girl during the summer of 1884, and then, under the result of a fictitious letter written to Bath, went with her to the reservoir, dealt her several blows and finally threw her into the water, then calmly returning to his home. The defense was of course that he was weak and that the girl was a seductress, but he could not prove his whereabouts between 8 and 11 o'clock on the night of the murder. He offered to show to Governor Lee by a young woman that he had been with her to the Memento Theatre at the time, but the Governor could never get the evidence.

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## ENDS LIFE WITH SAME REVOLVER USED BY FRIEND

Frank L. Brown, Standing in Front of Mirror, Commits Suicide.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Hampton, Va., July 23.—Using the revolver with which his most intimate friend recently committed suicide, Frank L. Brown, a widely known and well-connected young man, shot himself through the head about 11:30 o'clock to-night in his room, on West Queen Street. No reason has as yet been assigned for his action. On April 12 last, J. B. Bryon committed suicide, shooting himself with a 38-calibre revolver in his chamber of which he had placed two charges, and the pistol fell to his nearest friend, Frank L. Brown. Brown kept it with the remaining load in it, and last night followed the example of Bryon using the companion cartridge.

Young Brown was twenty-four years of age, and had a number of relatives here. He had rooms over his uncle's grocery store, where he was employed, and was standing in front of his looking-glass when he raised the revolver and fired, the body falling on the floor in front of the looking-glass.

Like Goldman, of Richmond, a student at one of the medical colleges, was spending a few weeks with Brown. He had been out during the evening and returned to Brown's rooms shortly before midnight to find the still warm body lying on the floor. He realized that he was dead and gave the alarm at once.

## DRY FARMER MAKES PROFIT

Even Raises Fir Trees on Soil on Which Little Rain Falls.

Denver, July 23.—A remarkable demonstration of the possibilities of dry farming is given at Parker, twenty miles from this place, on the plains, by E. R. Parsons, who brought his ideas here from the South African veldt and by long study has achieved success in such fashion that he sees a comfortable fortune ahead. Attention has been called to his work recently by the Colorado State Agricultural Experiment Station, which has conducted special excursions to his farm in order to spread the idea of developing the waste places of the State.

Visitors to the Parsons farm now must travel for five miles over roads deep in dust, for there have been only three inches of rain in the neighborhood so far this year. On arrival at the place one finds an orchard of 2,500 cherry trees heavy with fruit, which is the sweetest to be found in the State. Then there are 1,500 bushes red with currants almost ready for picking. The cherry trees are about eight years old and the current bushes three years. The cost of cultivation of his fruit hearers so far has been \$500, and from their yield Mr. Parsons has taken in \$5,000. Most of his products are sold in the surrounding country.

Chief attention is now being paid to the growing of corn. A hardy Australian variety, used to dry conditions, has been united to an Iowa variety, and the results have been such that it is believed the Colorado corn belt, an important corn State, may be extended, however, is the growing of pine and fir trees, which have sprung from shoots taken from the nearby mountains. They are large and vigorous, and show that the plain can be forested under proper conditions.

In demonstrating what he can do with the soil, Mr. Parsons takes an auger and drives it deep into the soil that has not been treated. It comes up with the point perfectly dry. He then goes to the ground which he has treated, and the auger comes up with a covering of fine dust that protects the moisture. The auger is driven down here and comes up with the lower part covered with what might be called mud.

Under proper conditions, the farm of Mr. Parsons has been crossed by a ditch of an irrigation company, which is to serve lands below. The farmer has made no effort to get any of the water. He says dry farming means the hardest of work, but he is perfectly content to go on with it.

## PICCHED BATTLE ON JUAREZ STREET

(Continued From First Page.)

more specific in their warnings that he would use the army, once he was in power, to suppress the revolution. If they were not to become a candidate in opposition to Madero, it will be solely because of his refusal to enter the contest. Three months ago there was no one in the republic whose popularity was comparable to that of the leader of the late revolution, but since then there has been growing a party that would gladly nominate

This is true, it is said, not so much because Madero is losing favor. A considerable part of the revolutionary army is yet under arms, and the frequent disorders in various parts of the republic have given friends of the general, or more especially, enemies of Madero, a good argument to use against him. They have not neglected the opportunity.

## SERMON BY TELEPHONE

Deeply Religious Town in Kansas Provides for the Afflicted.

Baldwin, Kan., July 23.—Beginning last Sunday the ill and afflicted in a score of homes in this town heard the sermon of the Methodist minister and songs by the choir and congregation by telephone. A system has been installed in the church so that the pulpit can be connected with any home. Instruments are to be placed in the homes of aged people, who are unable to attend the services.

More than 30 per cent of the town's population of 2,000 are members of the Methodist Church. It is the seat of Baker University, a Methodist college that has graduated many of the strong men of this church. What has been done for the afflicted is promoted by the Methodist Brotherhood. More superannuated preachers live in Baldwin than in any other city of its size in the world. They come here to spend their last days because of the religious spirit of the place.

## COL. J. W. TOMLINSON DEAD

Was Prominent Democrat and Personal Friend of Bryan.

Birmingham, Ala., July 23.—Colonel John W. Tomlinson, prominent attorney and Democrat, died here this morning at 3:45 o'clock, following an operation for appendicitis, and will be interred to-morrow at Elmwood Cemetery.

Colonel Tomlinson was the personal friend and warm adherent of William Jennings Bryan, and aided the Nebraska campaign for the presidency. At one time he was a candidate for Governor of Alabama. He was born in Tennessee, but practiced law in Birmingham since early manhood. He is survived by his widow and three children, and his mother and two brothers, who reside at Tate Springs, Tenn.

## MARRIED BY FATAL ACCIDENT.

Driver of Automobile Racer Is Crushed to Death.

Lemans, France, July 23.—The Grand Prix de France, which was run to-day under the auspices of the Auto Club of Paris, was marred by a fatal accident. The wheel of the machine driven by Maurice Fournier, brother of a noted automobile racer, collapsed when the car was traveling more than a mile a minute, speeding endeavor to overtake the French driver. Fournier was crushed to death beneath the car, and his mechanical was hurled 100 feet into a field and seriously injured. The race drew the highest crowd since the Wright aviation trials in 1909.

Fourteen starters came to the line for the race, which was over a distance of 636 kilometers (395 miles), but no Americans competed.

Hemery won the race in seven hours and six minutes, covering the twelve rounds of the course at an average speed of 91 kilometers (56 miles) an hour.

## IN SESSION AT MONTREAL.

Asheville, N. C., July 23.—Bishop W. A. Candler, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, delivered two sermons at to-day's services of the Southern Presbyterian Assembly, now in session at Montreal.

His subject this morning was "The Lament of Jesus Over Jerusalem." He spoke to-night of "The Conference at Montreal." The conference at Montreal is continuing until August 24, and some of the noted divines in the Presbyterian Church are scheduled to speak.

## MRS. SUE L. VAUGHAN DEAD IN WASHINGTON

Her Appeal Was Responsible for Inauguration of Confederate Memorial Day.

Washington, July 23.—Mrs. Sue Landon Vaughan, whose appeal to the women of the falling Confederacy to decorate the graves of their soldier dead before the battle-scarred banners were given up, died at her home in the little town of Jackson, Miss., in April, 1855, gave birth to the present Decoration Day exercises, died in the Eastern Star Masonic Home, of this city, yesterday from the infirmities of old age. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon from the A. O. U. M. W. undertaking establishment, at 2008 Pennsylvania Avenue. The services will be conducted by Rev. Thomas E. Clarke, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Takoma Park, and Naomi Chapter, No. 5, Order of the Eastern Star. Interment will be made in the family burial plot at Mount Olivet Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

## STIRRED BY POEM

Just before the close of the war Mrs. Vaughan was stirred by the strains of a poem written about that time, entitled "Our Banners Are Waving on Vicksburg No More," by a Confederate sympathizer. It was inscribed to the death of a Confederate army who had given up their lives in the remarkable defense of that place. She immediately wrote a stirring letter to Confederate women to decorate the graves of their dead before the Confederate States passed into history.

Her appeal met with immediate response. In several weeks later April 23, 1865, was formally recognized as Confederate Memorial Day. Three years later, on May 30, 1868, the Union States adopted the custom of decorating the graves of the soldier dead, and Decoration Day became general throughout the country.

## OF DISTINGUISHED LINEAGE.

Mrs. Vaughan was the daughter of John Adams, of Rockbridge, Va. She was born in 1826, and was of distinguished lineage, claiming direct descent from several of the created families of Scotland and England. The Adams family in America is connected with the Washingtons, Balls, Bayards, Hardins and Turnalls. When she was about twenty-five years of age she married the late Judge George Vaughan, of California, who moved to that State from Virginia about forty years ago. At his death, in 1897, Mrs. Vaughan moved back to Virginia. She entered the Eastern Star Masonic Home two years ago, and she has lived there ever since. She is survived by two sisters, Mrs. L. A. Lloyd, of Hamilton, Tex., and Mrs. C. K. Seagars, of Oakland, Cal.

## MISS ANNE R. WATSON.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Charlotte, N. C., July 23.—Miss Anne R. Watson, one of the oldest residents of Charlottesville, died last night at the home of her grand-nephew, Andrew M. Brechin, in the ninety-first year of her age. The end came suddenly, as she was about the house during the day. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon. Her nearest relatives are three nieces, Mrs. T. R. Gilmore, of New York City; Mrs. John Kinimer, of Roanoke, and Mrs. Richard G. Haden, of Haden, Va. Mrs. Watson was born on what is now known as Rose Hill, a suburb of the city, and has spent nearly all of her life here. She leaves considerable property.

## OBITUARY

Mrs. Mary Thomas Diggs, seventy-seven years old, widow of Rev. Thomas Diggs, of the Virginia Methodist Conference, died yesterday morning at 2 o'clock at her home, 129 South Fifth Street, Mrs. Diggs, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in Washington, D. C. She had been in delicate health for several years, but had been ill only six weeks. She leaves the following children: Edward E. Diggs, of Chidress, Tex.; Thomas C. Diggs, Albert C. Diggs, Frank E. Diggs, A. Percy Diggs, Miss Ellen Diggs, Miss Frances Diggs and Mrs. G. A. Potts, all of Richmond. She leaves the following step-children: T. William Diggs, of Prince Edward county; Judge J. Singleton Diggs, of Lynchburg, and Charles D. Diggs, of Cumberland. She was a sister of Ma-

## A CABLE AD EVERY DAY



WE could paper our walls with INDOREMENTS, but after all we prefer to have YOU judge for yourself. Music lovers are discriminating, and we are willing to trust your judgment. Come and examine our Pianos. Note the vibrant sweetness of their tone, the exquisite workmanship of their make-up throughout, then mark our attractive prices and terms. This little forethought on your part will add your name to our endless list of gratified patrons.

## Cable Piano Co.

213 East Broad

For David E. Cronin, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. George W. Emmons, of

Richmond, N. Y. The funeral, which will be conducted by Rev. C. W. C. Thamm, D. D., pastor of Centenary Methodist Church, will take place at noon to-day from the residence.

## FUNERAL OF MRS. FUQUA.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Before July 23.—The remains of Mrs. Mary E. Fuqua, who was brought home from St. Andrew's Hospital, in Lynchburg, where she was taken some time ago for medical treatment, Friday evening, and carried to her home on Longwood Avenue. The funeral services will be conducted Monday afternoon by Rev. C. W. C. Thamm, of the Baptist Church, of which for many years she had been a member. Mrs. Fuqua, who was about seventy years of age, was the widow of Joseph Fuqua, a member of a large and prominent family of Rev. C. W. Thamm, D. D., pastor of Centenary Methodist Church, will take place at noon to-day from the residence.

## DEATHS

CARRINGTON—Died, at 12:10 o'clock this morning, PEYTON R. CARRINGTON, son of the late Colonel Joseph L. Carrington, at his residence, 11 West Grace Street. Funeral notice later.

DIGGS—Died, at her residence, 129 South Fifth Street, Sunday morning, July 23, at 2 o'clock, MRS. MARY ANN CROBIN DIGGS, widow of Rev. Thomas Diggs, of the Virginia Conference, in the seventy-eighth year of her age. The funeral announcement will be made later.

WELLS—Died, at his home, 2506 N. Street, Sunday, at 10 p. m., ALEX. BRAXTON WELLS. He was a son of Mrs. Willette B. Wells and of the late A. B. Wells. Funeral notice later.

DELAUNE—Died, suddenly, at James-town, N. Y., at the home of her sister, Mrs. Claude Liggett, July 22, at 10 A. M., MRS. LILLY BLOUNT DELAUNE, wife of Mr. L. Delaune, of 512 West Marshall Street. She is survived by her husband, one daughter, Mrs. H. L. Lowry; two brothers and one sister.

Funeral will take place from Clay Street Methodist Church TUESDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock. Interment in Hollywood Cemetery, unless correction is made.

KYLE—Entered into rest, at Greenswood, Va., July 22, MRS. ANNIE E. KYLE, of Norfolk, Va. Norfolk and Baltimore papers, please copy.

LANE—Died, Sunday, July 22, 1911, at 5 o'clock A. M., EMMA HART LANE, wife of E. W. Lane, of 2404 Venable Street, in the forty-fourth year of her age.